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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE very ably drawn adverse report on the Fisheries Treaty which Senator Edmunds has prepared seems to have dashed the hopes of the Administration and its friends in that matter. There is no indication of a break in the Republican majority on either this question or the Tariff. If there are any Republicans who have been persuaded to abandon the policy of their party, they have kept the matter to themselves. So in the absence of any hope of the ratification of the Treaty, its friends begin to prophesy of the terrible things which will follow its rejection. A Washington despatch, which was supposed to be inspired, declared that Mr. Cleveland in that case would punish the constituents of Mr. Edmunds and other recalcitrant senators by enforcing the Retaliation law in all its extent, and thus cut off Canada entirely from intercourse with this country by land as well as by sea. This punishment would be like that which the Irish mob inflicted on the unpopular banker, when they collected his notes and burnt them before his door. It would afford the fishing population of New England the liveliest delight they have had for years past. Nor would the residents of the interior districts of New England suffer much. Anybody who has been on the border of the two countries sees that Canada is much more a competitor than a customer to the adjacent American population, which would suffer little hurt from a suspension of all intercourse with the Dominion. The Canadians and the railroads—and it is mostly Canadian railroads which cross the line—would be the worst sufferers.

For the sweeping severity of the Retaliation law as it stands, the Democrats of the House, not the Republicans of the Senate, are directly responsible. As the law passed the Senate, it affected nothing but intercourse by sea and the importation of fish by rail. It was the House which must show its patriotic zeal by greatly outdoing the Senate in the matter; and there is reason to believe that the feeling of resentment to Canada was used by sharp strategists in the House to make the law unworkable by making its severity extravagant. This belief is confirmed by the fact that the idea of its enforcement is regarded as a threat by the friends of the Administration.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Mr. Voorhees revived the recollection of the disgraceful altercation between himself and Mr. Ingalls, by tending an apology to the body for his unparliamentary and intemperate language. But he neither withdrew any part of his disgraceful utterance, nor tendered any apology to Mr. Ingalls for calling him "a great liar and a dirty dog." Mr. Ingalls said nothing.

To the only pertinent part of Mr. Ingalls's speech, Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, replied next day, to the effect that what the people of his State do in State elections is nobody's business but their own. He declared he was "proud of what the people of Louisiana have done in their struggle for home government and for the redemption of the State;" and that he believed "their conduct will have the approval of the thoughtful and intelligent and honest people of the North, because they are only doing what the Northern people would do under the same conditions and circumstances."

Exactly what they had done Mr. Eustis failed to state more definitely. We have a hint of it in the admission of a paper of his own State and party, that the Democratic majority in the recent election was "unnecessary and exaggerated." That means that election officers have committed deliberate perjury, with the entire approval of Mr. Eustis's constituents, and he thinks with "the approval of the thoughtful, intelligent people of the North."

And Mr. Eustis very well knows that the frauds perpetrated in the State elections of his own and other States have been and will be employed in the national elections of the President and of Congress. Mr. Cleveland is president by virtue of such frauds, as Mr. Tilden came so near to being in 1876. It is just because the line cannot be drawn between State and national elections, and the former allowed to become corrupt while the latter are kept honest, that every Northern voter has a direct and personal interest in the character of the election methods of his State. It is as much his business, and the business of his representative in Congress, as anything well can be.

UNDER a suspension of the rules, which never are much in the way of a job, the House has passed the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill just as it came from the Committee. It was not only not amended: it was not even discussed as to any of its details, although many of its recommendations are such as will not bear scrutiny. As a two-thirds majority was needed, the responsibility for the transaction does not fall on the Democrats alone. Fifty-nine Republicans united with one hundred and one Democrats and one Independent in railroading the measure through, while twenty-one Democrats united with forty-eight Republicans in voting against it. No Republican leader except Judge Kelley was in the majority, and no Democratic leader except Mr. Holman was in the minority.

It now remains for the Senate to serve the public interests by stripping the bill of jobs, and increasing the appropriations for really important objects to a proper amount. It is not the interests of economy, but those of honest legislation and the public service which are at stake. That the bill appropriates nearly twenty millions is no argument against it. That it wastes part of this upon streams and coast places of which nothing can be made, is the real objection. Either the bill should be thoroughly revised by the engineers in the government service, or discretion should be given to withhold any appropriation whose expenditure they find to be unwarranted. And as Congress will not adjourn before August,—not before September in Mr. Edmunds's opinion,—there is ample time to have the measure reconstructed on the lines of honesty and a wise economy, which might justify a still larger appropriation.

THE House debate on the Revenue bill proceeds, with now and then a spurt of interest, but in general slowly enough. The friends of the bill are extremely anxious to have it understood that it is not a Free Trade measure, and that they are not Free Traders. It is very notable, indeed, how eager they are to shun that once coveted name. But when they come to state the principles on which they oppose the present Tariff, and favor the proposed reduction of its duties, they one and all state their case so as to show that they are Free Traders in principle, and welcome the bill as "a first firm step" in that direction. They seem unable to help themselves, and some of them appear to take refuge in the weak subterfuge that to be a Free Trader one must agree with Henry George and abolish the custom houses.

Every one, who has any principle in the matter must be either a Free Trader or a Protectionist. He either must hold that duties should be laid with reference to revenue only, and so as not to divert any part of our capital into channels it otherwise would not seek, or he must believe that duties which secure such a diversion are wise and proper. Now not one of the friends of the bill dares to describe himself as a Protectionist. Not one of them but takes ground which is entirely inconsistent with the Protectionist idea. Not one of them has a good word for the idea which underlies the Tariff, or for the good results in the diversification

of our industries, the accumulation and diffusion of wealth, and the establishment of our industrial independence, which the Tariff has effected. One and all, they hold a brief against every industry the Tariff is known to have benefitted, and they repeat—as does Mr. Cleveland—the old charge that the duty is added to the price of the home-made product. They are nothing but Free Traders in every sense of the word, which is recognized by both sides on that great controversy, and as such they and their party will have to answer for their policy at the polls in November next.

That the Mills bill would not at once introduce entire Free Trade, every Protectionist admits. Its authors have not had "the courage of their convictions" to that extent. But the changes it proposes in the Tariff—with the single exception of the duty on worsted goods—are made for Free Traders reasons, and can be vindicated only on that principle.

THE modified order as to the use of the Indian language in the reservation schools has been so much misrepresented that its exact terms should be known to the public. We have published its text elsewhere. From this it will be seen that there are two classes of schools on the reservations; those to whose support the government gives something, and those which are maintained entirely by the Churches. In the former the use of the Indian language is entirely forbidden either orally or in text-books. If the children in these schools know enough English to benefit by instruction, the schools can go on. If they do not, the order interposes an impenetrable barrier between them and the teachers, who can make no use of their own acquaintance with the Indian languages to teach them English. "The entire curriculum must be in the Indian language." This is the folly of the order as applied to schools enjoying government support. It may be pleaded that the government has a right to forbid the use of public money to assist schools which do not make the acquisition of the national language a distinct object. But the order even as amended stands in the way of that. It excludes bilingual text-books and instruction in the Indian language only.

As to the other schools, for whose support the government does nothing, the folly of the order is supplemented by its insolence. The good people who have left the comforts of civilized life for a home on an Indian reservation, in order to civilize and Christianize these savage people, may be wise or unwise in their methods. But they have the right to their own judgment in the matter, without interference from a government which extends to them no help whatever. Yet Mr. Atkins steps into these private and unaided schools with his order that the native languages shall be used in them only at his pleasure. In teaching literature, science, or mathematics, English only shall be used. In teaching morals and religion the native languages may be used, but only in connection with English. The proper purpose of such instruction must be interrupted by lessons in our language. Nay more, only native teachers may be allowed to give this bilingual instruction in faith and morals, and that only at places where there is no school aided by the government; and as fast as government schools can be established, these missionary schools must be closed.

Now it is quite true that in order to exclude dealers in whiskey and other objectionable characters from contact with the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is given power to exclude whomsoever he pleases from the reservations, and therefore to prescribe such conditions as he pleases to those he allows to stay. But Mr. Schurz was taught in the case of the Poncas that this discretion must not be exercised to the exclusion of those who visited the reservations with a clearly benevolent intention; and Mr. Atkins seems to need the same lesson. No moral right exists to forbid those who wish to teach the Indians to establish schools wherever they please and of whatever kind they please. And the people of the United States will not see those who are willing to be at the trouble and expense of such enterprises

treated as though they were meddlesome interlopers, who are receiving favors from the government in being allowed to carry on the work done by John Eliot and David Brainerd before there was a United States government to meddle with them.

THE Senate has ratified the Chinese Treaty in executive session, with two amendments proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The first of these applies the new rule of exclusion to Chinese laborers, who are not now in this country, whether or not they are entitled to return under the old treaty and the law to enforce it. The second requires the return certificate exacted by the new treaty even from the limited class of Chinese who are not excluded. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, opposed the amendments as unjust. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, opposed the Treaty itself as too lax. With these exceptions it had the support of the senators from the Pacific coast, from which, it may be presumed, the conclusion is to be drawn that the sensitiveness upon this subject which California feels does not go to the extreme length which some of the opponents of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Allison, Mr. Harrison, or Gen. Hawley have been alleging. That State sends to the Senate one of the largest employers of Chinese labor in the country, and casts no vote against the ratification of a Treaty which is supposed to make the ultra anti-Chinese party extremely angry.

How well Mr. Carlisle packed the Education Committee to smother the Blair bill, is shown by the failure of the minority to secure even its consideration in Committee. When a meeting is called, the enemies of the bill stay away so that no quorum can be had; and when one of them happened to drop in to see what was going on, he promptly withdrew on finding that his presence had put the Committee in a position to proceed with the business. This is carrying the opposition to an extent not heretofore tried. It enables the Southern members to evade any responsibility for the fate of the measure, as no vote on it can be obtained in the House, under the present rules, unless it has been reported by the Committee. But its friends should take the first opportunity to call the attention of the House and of the country to the refusal of the members of the Committee to do their duty.

HIGH LICENSE continues to occupy the public attention in several States. In Massachusetts the towns and cities have the power to make any rate for a license they pleased. But in Boston and some other places the exercise of this discretion has been controlled by the saloon interest. The legislature has before it a law to fix a minimum rate, and to put this so high as to be effective for both regulation and revenue. It would do still more good if the granting of license could be left to the courts, and they were required to ascertain the character of applicants and the need for the place in question. But the State constitution forbids the judiciary to exercise any but purely judicial functions.

In New York both the friends and the opponents of the Crosby bill have had a hearing before Gov. Hill, and the question is in his hands. The element of the Democratic party which favors the bill was given full prominence at the hearing, in the hope that the Governor would be brought in this way to regard it as a matter independent of party politics. But it is not so. The vote in the legislature was only too faithful a reflection of the attitude of the two great parties toward it, and Mr. Hill will show himself "better than his party" if he signs the bill. All this is disappointing to those who maintain that there is no difference in point of character between the two parties. The ex-Republicans especially are distressed at the attitude of their allies, and anxious to have the Governor sign the bill. Their organs plead for it.

In New Jersey, where the Democratic Governor's veto counted for nothing but delay, the new law went into operation on the First of May. As it imposes very severe penalties for selling liquors on Sunday, its first notable effect was to give an entirely new character on that day to the places of resort around New

York bay and along the Delaware. The crowd which throngs out of Philadelphia to Gloucester came back sober and peaceful, if also surly. Already Warren county, in that State, has secured more than the required number of signatures to a petition for a vote of the county on "License or No License," and the judges have ordered the election. Other counties will follow at an early date.

THE new party which is forming in Georgia, on the basis of Prohibition, Protection, and National Aid to Education, with Rev. Sam Small as its chief spokesman, bids fair to be as troublesome to the Democracy as any similar movement in the North. It will not be weakened by the evidence that the Old South still is strong enough to proscribe those of the dominant party who will not support the Free Trade policy of the Cleveland-Carlisle-Mills combination. Mr. Walsh, the editor of the *Augusta Chronicle*, has been rejected as a delegate to the National Convention because he is a Protectionist. The Free Traders control the party within the State, and they mean to show no toleration of any ideas but their own.

THE Episcopal Convention of South Carolina has surrendered to the handful of delegates, who seceded rather than sit on terms of equality with a colored clergyman. It has voted for a separate organization for the colored churches and clergy of the diocese, so that the fine sensibilities of the Bourbon faction may no longer be offended by any recognition of the negro as a man and a brother. This is simply a logical application of the principles on which the Southern whites have treated the freedmen from the first. It was devised by the Bourbon party in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and it now is copied by the Convention as the easiest way out of a difficulty. The clerical temper too often leads to seeking the easier rather than the juster way. But it should have occurred to these churchmen that however indifferent Southern Presbyterians may be to the maxims and canons of the primitive Church, they, of all people, cannot afford to turn their backs upon them. It has been the glory of historical Christianity to have overridden all class and race distinctions, in its assertion of human equality within that society, which exists to realize the brotherhood of man. To that grand tradition the Greek and the Latin Churches always have been faithful, whatever their sins and shortcomings in other matters. They have upheld especially the dignity of the priestly office, as making the priest of every color the spiritual guide and superior of laymen of any color. The black priest sits in the confessional in Brazil to hear the confessions of white penitents, and he says mass before congregations of whites chiefly, even although his race are enslaved in that empire. So with the Protestant Churches of Europe. It is only American Protestantism which is capable of rejecting the great law of human equality within the Church. Only in the South will men, who believe the negro is a Christian priest, refuse him even the recognition of a fellow-man.

THE Methodist General Conference spent a great deal of time and eloquence in disposing of the cases of Miss Willard and the other women who claimed seats as duly elected lay delegates. Great guns of oratory were discharged on both sides, and days taken up in the discussion of a question which might have been disposed of in as many hours. It is quite true that the women constitute a majority of the membership of that Church, perhaps two-thirds of it; but it is not true that it appeared that these claimants of seats expressed the desire of a majority of Methodist women to be put on the same footing with men in the matter. And it also is true that every hour of a great assemblage like this is costly to the Church it represents, and none should be wasted in letting the war horses air their eloquence.

The decision reached was foreshadowed from the first. The Committee to which the application went reported against it with unanimity. The bishops in their address to the Conference took the ground that it was an innovation upon law and precedent, which must be referred first to the constituent bodies. So the

question goes to the annual conferences, who will have four years to consider and report before another General Conference is held. For this decision two-thirds of the General Conference voted.

The statistics contained in the address of the bishops show that in the four years past the communicant membership of the body has increased from 1,769,534 to 2,093,935, or over 75,000 a year. And yet this, although the largest, is only one branch of American Methodism. There are besides the M. E. Church South, the Methodist Protestant Church, the two African M. E. Churches, the Primitive Methodists, the United Brethren in Christ, the Evangelical Association, and some smaller bodies. The aggregate strength of these bodies constitute the largest section of American Protestantism, the Baptists being the only denomination which approaches their numbers, and being similarly divided into Regulars North and South, Anti-Mission (or Hard Shell), Free Will, Free, Disciples, Seventh-Day, Dunkers of three kinds, and Menonites, besides twigs.

THE close of the educational year approaches, and is marked by some notable changes in the teaching force. Dr. Barnard yields to the weight of years and declining health, and resigns the presidency of Columbia College. He has filled that place with great ability and success, and has shown more of the spirit of progress than have many younger college presidents, in his advocacy of the rights of women to the same educational facilities as men possess. Prof. Sloane, who was Dr. Patton's chief rival for the presidency at Princeton, goes to Columbia as Professor of Latin. We are not surprised at the transfer. In Princeton Seminary Rev. George T. Purves, now of Pittsburg, has been called to the Chair of Church History. Mr. Purves is a Philadelphian, and a distinguished graduate of our University. That he has never been invited to fill any pulpit in our city, is a striking illustration of the prejudice of the Philadelphia churches against their own sons. In Baltimore and Pittsburg he has had a brilliant career. He is much needed at Princeton, as the instruction in Church History there always has been as much below par, as that in Union Seminary has been above it. The graduates of Princeton Seminary have had to coach up on that subject before showing themselves in Presbytery for examination. Perhaps the excessive value and stress laid on dogmatic theology has made Princeton undervalue history.

Prof. G. Stanley Hall, head of the Department of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins, accepts the call to the Presidency of the new Clark University at Worcester, Mass. He is promised the largest liberty in moulding the new institution. We do not expect much from Clark University; but we think Prof. Hall, with his wide and close acquaintance with the Science of Pædagogics, is better placed at the head of a university, than as the head of a department of Philosophy with no outlook beyond psychological physiology.

The Chair of Greek in our own University, vacated by the resignation of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, has been filled by the election of Prof. William A. Lamberton, late of Lehigh University and now of Johns Hopkins. Prof. Lamberton is a graduate of the University, and studied Greek under the late Prof. George Allen. There were many competitors for the place, and most of them very strong men. But when the selection of one of them was referred to several eminent Greek scholars, they showed a remarkable unanimity in their preference for Prof. Lamberton. This is very gratifying to the University, and to those who regard Dr. Allen as having been one of the greatest of teachers, and a man whose traditions they would wish to see preserved in his department. Prof. Lamberton has published an excellent and scholarly edition of Thucydides's account of the Athenian expedition against Syracuse. His withdrawal from Lehigh was much regretted by both the faculty and the students.

The Board of Education has chosen to the presidency of our city High School Mr. Jas. C. Mackenzie, now the principal of the High School at Lambertville, N. J. There was some opposition

to the selection of Mr. Mackenzie in preference to any Philadelphian, as there was to the election of Mr. Macalister to the superintendency of our school system. But our experience in that case has strengthened the feeling that it is wiser to get the best man, whether he comes from Wisconsin or New Jersey. It is creditable to our city that in neither case did her representatives allow small local jealousies to control their action. And as the first thing needed is to bring ours up to the level of a real American High School, it is as well to begin with a break.

THE action taken by the Harvard faculty in disapproval of inter-collegiate athletic contests has many points in its favor. Undoubtedly these contests do interfere somewhat with the proper work of the universities, by taking students from home; others would be prevented by keeping the emulation in such matters within the bounds of each college. It also is true that all such contests, whether within or between the universities, do divert the attention of students from the proper object of athletic training. They tend to make athletic specialists rather than develop the physical powers harmoniously. To this Harvard should not object; but it does. Its intellectual training is conducted on the principle of setting every man to work on the lines which the mental powers he already has developed suggest to him as those of least resistance. But in athletic training she insists that the lines of greatest resistance are those of true training, and that the student shall be guarded against intensifying his halfness by doing what he likes best. In Harvard's estimate, it would appear, students come to her with their mental character already formed, but with their physique still capable of transformation.

Inter-collegiate contests have the merit of heightening the interest felt by the younger class of Americans in collegiate life, of deepening their attachments to their own colleges, and at the same time uniting all our universities into a kind of republic. And until we find some way of making this a republic of letters, we hardly can dispense with even the republic of muscle.

OUR Supreme Court declines to call in question the very large discretion which the Brooks law vests in the Court of Quarter Sessions. It reaffirms the principle of its previous decisions on similar appeals, and leaves the applicants who have been refused a license without any legal redress for their alleged wrongs. As the lower court is exercising not judicial but executive functions, and in exact accordance with the discretion given them by the law, the Supreme bench could not well have done otherwise. The day was lost for the saloons when the amendment was defeated which would have kept the issuing of licenses out of the hands of the judges of this county. There is nothing left but to submit or to accept the penalties of breaking the law.

The judges have nearly finished the work of hearing applicants, and in every part of the city their decisions have given great satisfaction to the best elements of the neighborhood. For the rejected nothing remains but to take up some other business, or transfer their saloons to some low license or Prohibitionist State. One of them already has made arrangements to start a saloon in Rhode Island, and others no doubt will find localities equally favorable to their trade.

THE death of Mr. Thompson Westcott removes from us the oldest of Philadelphia journalists, although he was only in his sixty-eighth year,—a fact which does not speak well for the longevity of the members of the profession. Mr. Westcott was not a brilliant man, but he was eminently a painstaking and useful man. All his books are rich in information which our local historians will prize, but especially that vast collection of materials for a history of Philadelphia, which he published in *The Sunday Dispatch*, and of which a copy has been preserved in the Philadelphia Library. The work on the same subject in three large volumes, on which he was associated with Mr. Scharf is much briefer and less important. His "Life of John Fitch" was a useful vindication of the claims of the true inventor of the steamboat.

THE Pope's infallibility does not include the gift of supernatural foresight. He evidently is startled by the reception his rescript condemning the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting has met among his faithful children in the Irish Church and even its hierarchy. First comes Dr. Walsh and asks to be relieved of the dignity of the Dublin archbishopric, rather than bear the responsibility of either defying or enforcing the papal rescript. Then the other bishops managed to convey their wishes to the Holy See in a somewhat startling manner; and now Leo XIII. asks them for further light on the Irish situation, possibly with a view to reconsideration. In fact, it cannot long escape the Pope that the Irish situation is not to be handled without gloves, and that political rescripts hostile to the aspirations of the people may have very serious consequences to the Church. Should the Irish hierarchy, —which now has but one member, the Bishop of Kerry, who is not a Nationalist—declare unitedly that they cannot receive the rescript, the Pope would have no choice but to withdraw it.

Mr. Parnell at this moment has a delicate position as the Protestant leader of the Roman Catholic masses; but his almost proverbial coolness has stood him in good stead. In his speech to the Eighty Club he explained that he had no responsibility for the Plan of Campaign, as it was brought forward at a time when serious illness compelled his withdrawal from the councils of his party. Had he been in a position to be consulted, he would have dissuaded from its adoption as a fresh provocation to coercion. But he sees nothing worthy of moral reprobation in making an unjust or oppressive landlord sue for his rent like any other creditor, instead of collecting it by distraint. And he is confident that the Irish people will settle their own problems of agrarian and political policy, without looking to Rome for its direction.

Much of his speech was directed to showing that the Tories had negotiated with him as to the terms of a Home Rule bill they might propose, during their former tenure of office. He clearly proved that Lord Carnarvon, their Irish viceroy, did open such negotiations, with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury. And yet they now profess to regard every such proposal as treason to "the unity of the Empire."

SOME years ago one of the Queen's Scotch chaplains preached and published a sermon on the curses which the rage for cheapness was inflicting upon English wage-earners. The Earl of Dunraven has made a report to the House of Lords on the condition of the tailors in the East End of London, which reads like a chapter from "Alton Locke," and shows that in that quarter there has been no improvement in the last thirty years. He finds that men's wages in this trade range from thirty-two to fifty cents a day, and that a woman could not earn twenty cents by working from seven in the morning until midnight on waistcoats. American women's wages in this line are poor enough, because the trade is unorganized and overstocked; but they are far above these figures. Would the condition of our poor be much improved if the Free Traders were to succeed in their plans to take the duty off clothing?

Lord Dunraven in submitting his report, said that he "believed that the conditions of the lives of these people were more deplorable than those of any body of workingmen in any portion of the civilized or of the uncivilized world,—infinitely worse to his mind than a state of absolute slavery. It was not strange that under such circumstances, as the report stated, women were driven on the streets, and that the strongest men were killed out in the course of eight or ten years. What a glorious product this was of the civilization of our age,—what a noble result of the nineteenth century, with all its science. The consequence of free competition, which political economists told them were so beneficial, was that men and women had to work eighteen hours a day for merely starvation wages, that women were driven to a life of dishonor as being less degraded than the horrible circumstances which attended a life of honest toil, and that the working life of a strong man was limited to eight or ten years."

THE READING'S PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

THE plans of the Reading Railroad Company for the construction of an elevated way to the business centre of the city at Market street, and the erection there of a large and handsome passenger station, are now under discussion in Councils. No new enterprise of greater importance, and none calculated to advance more considerably the business interests of the city, has been brought forward in a long time. *Prima facie*, the case is about as plain as any case well can be. The Reading and its several branches, whose trains now gather and discharge mainly at Ninth and Green streets, is the great carrier for Philadelphia in an extended region teeming with population and business,—that of the Schuylkill Valley and the region east of it to the Delaware,—not to speak of the road to New York, or the valuable connections to Harrisburg, to the upper Susquehanna, and to Buffalo. It is, in fact, nearly one-half the life of the city which thus rests upon this great transportation route, and the city is vitally interested, therefore, in the enlargement of its facilities to the highest possible degree of efficiency. To oppose any reasonable improvement proposed by the Railroad Company, to discourage it, or in fact, to do anything else than receive it gladly, would be a monstrous act, only to be explained as evidence of purblind folly, or of slavish subserviency to interests other than those of the community. There are, of course, private interests, and corporate interests, which stand in the way of any improvement. It has always been so, and doubtless always will be so. The man who sells candles is opposed to the introduction of gas. The owners of omnibusses would prevent the construction of street railways. The street railway owner comes forward to obstruct the accommodation of the public and the increase of the city's business through the construction of an elevated way for the steam trains.

That the adverse interests can seriously impede so great and so desirable an improvement to the city is not credible. The time for triumphs of obstruction and short-sightedness is certainly not now. Philadelphia's growth has been for more than a decade past, steady, rapid, and substantial. Her improvements have been great, and, what is even more valuable, her comprehension of the further steps to be taken has been more clear, more broad, and more vigorous. In the development of her railway facilities, in the addition of new industries, in the increase of her financial strength, in the erection of splendid edifices for public use and private business, she has been giving proof of great and increasing power, and she measures by these steps already taken the nature and the scope of those which she intends to take. What she needs to do she means to do. She will not cripple herself in order to serve the managers of street railways, and she will not check the growth of her transportation facilities in one direction, in order to assure those of another quarter against wholesome competition.

The objections to the elevated way have been substantially disposed of, in the discussion which has taken place. Giving them the greatest possible consideration, they are mostly trivial. It has been said that the extension should be underground, instead of elevated. The answer to this is threefold; by engineers, as to the enormous cost; by capitalists, that they will not undertake it; by the public, that they do not want subterranean transit. It has been said that the elevated way injures adjoining property. The answer is that the property to be occupied has been bought outright, or will be, at just prices; that, by experience elsewhere, adjoining property gains value rather than loses; that the law of the State provides compensation for depreciation through the construction of such a road; and that, in the last analysis, small private interests must yield to a great public benefit. It has been objected that the new road should not cross Arch street, that being a broad thoroughfare of increasing importance. The answer is, simply, that access to the business centre requires the crossing of that street. That it will be damaged at all has not been shown; but even if it were, the interests of property owners

upon it are only the same as of others who may be affected by the proposed construction. They hold their property subject to the community's requirements.

As to the question raised by the Arch street objectors, a remark may be made. It is impossible to serve the interests of a great manufacturing city,—indeed of any great city,—without the concentration of structural appliances and transportation facilities. These crowd in upon each other naturally: they cannot be widely separated. Such a city cannot be a driving park, spread out over a vast surface, and its railways held outside the limits. No such city exists. None, so far as can now be foreseen, ever will exist. To bridge a street for the purpose of securing an enlargement of facilities for transit is as natural and reasonable as to lay tracks for railways in the streets. That a "view" may be "obstructed," or a vista lost, or an æsthetic effect spoiled, is an injury which must be endured. Much worse things do we suffer. Mr. Kemble's traction cars, for example, appropriate Market street, and make the use of it to every one else a peril; his teams, at Ninth street, are a nuisance that can ill be borne. That some one looking up or down Arch street may not have the unobstructed view to which he was accustomed, is a public loss which may be relegated for consideration to that day when life shall lay aside its conditions of serious reality.

In such a business, the whole question is of the broadest. Exactly the same principles are involved in the proposed improvement as there were in the original construction of the railway systems by which, now, Philadelphia derives her life. If it was wise to build them, it is wise to perfect them. If it would have been better to strangle them, it would now be sensible to prevent the Reading Company from improving its service to the city.

WHAT IS NEWS?

WHAT is news? is a question precisely similar in kind to the questions "What is a statue?" "What is a picture?" or "What is a poem?" An answer is as impossible and, I am tempted to say, as useless. But this were a rash statement to make even of the Abelian functions or the calculation of the 219th power of 9 by that industrious English assailant of *pi*, Mr. Shanks. An answer to the question bears, however, the same relation to practical inquiry into the form and character of human work, as this process and feat bear to the practical work of computers and mathematicians. It may be useful as an exercise of human powers: it is useless to human life in its results, and throws no light on its problems.

This is because it is an axiomatic property of every art of expression that its products do not admit of any definition better than their own expression. Within its own province each of these arts is exclusive and supreme, and in them the human mind exhausts its powers to express its conceptions. What non-sense it is, therefore,—I use the word in none of the invidious meanings the nonsense of fools has given it,—to try to say "What is a painting?" The painting defines itself in its own field and language; acting outside of that field we can catalogue, can difference, and in a word, "darken counsel by words without knowledge," but no words ever yet or ever will tell *what* a picture is. The artist knows, if he is an artist, and the appreciative spirit, if it has appreciation; but neither can tell. So with a statue, a musical work—more than ever since Wagner has lifted the race out of mere decorative music,—a poem, an oration, an essay, a history, a novel, a newspaper.

I cast no reflection in this on my predecessors who have been sifting the golden sands of poetry through their critical sieves to find out "what is a poem?" I hope their words meant something to them. To me their sieves are just as empty, now that they have done sifting, as they were before. So every answer I have ever seen to the question you have given me for caption. Mr. E. M. Camp's like all before him, is non-sense. They are outside of sense. They attempt to define what defines itself, and in defining itself precludes and prevents definition. The old pilot told Mark Twain when he was a sub-pilot,—I quote from the worst of all authorities, a bad memory,—"You will come to know the difference between a shallow and a wind-ripple when you see it, but you will never know *how* you know it." So in piloting or learning to pilot a modern newspaper down the muddy but magnificent stream of our national progress, if you have got it in you, you come to know news when you see it, but you will never know *how* you know it, you will never be able to tell anybody else, and if

you know your trade and are really competent to take your trick at the wheel, you will know too much and have made too many mistakes to try to tell anybody else.

The definition of "What is News," in fact and opinion, to which I have given more years than I like to think, would now fill 12 or 15 octavo volumes, if reproduced. If it were, it would not be news. Yet these volumes imbedded in various newspaper files, seem the only possible answer I can make to the question, "What is news?"

TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA,—VOLUME XXIII.

EACH volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* forms a kind of epoch in the history of reference books, if not of learning. It catches the existing state of human attainment as on a sensitive plate, and fixes the picture for all coming time. But it does more than this; in an especial sense all through its history the *Britannica* has been a *fons et origo* among encyclopædias, and its conclusions slowly filter into them and become their staple as to accuracy and authenticity. For this reason the book-making world is put upon a new foundation with the appearance of each volume of this great work.

The twenty-third volume, or, according to the publisher's announcement, the last but one, is now in process of distribution throughout the United States. It is perhaps the most Oriental in the number of its articles and the space given to them of any volume in the series thus far issued. It is the exigency of the alphabet which throws between the same covers Schiller; Szinesy's recondite work on the Talmud and Targums; General J. T. Walker's physical account of lofty and inaccessible Tibet; and De Lacouperie's view of the people of that Asiatic centre with their religion and career; Sir Frederick Goldsmid's story of the "lean and hungry" Tamerlane; Krapotkine's delineation of arid Turk-estan; and two score pages on Turkey and the Turks. But it is an Oriental surfeit, spiced indeed with the Thousand and One Nights and the story of those strange assassins of India, who under the name of Thugs, had nearly established an hereditary caste of murderers, represented rather melodramatically than untruthfully by Eugene Sue in his *Mysteries of Paris*.

In mathematics and mechanics alphabetical requirements have played a partial trick, for there are no less than eleven considerable articles,—those on Tides and Trigonometry reaching the dimensions of small treatises. Professor Darwin has not only given a fine mathematical analysis of the general theory of Tides, if that obscure subject which is the favorite field of speculative physicists can be said to have an accepted theory, but he has found a kind of type in them of creation, and works out a cosmogony from their supposed laws of force. Here we have ingenious and original work, but the ground still remains debatable.

Thomas Gray writes of the Telegraph and Telephone, and upon the whole does fair justice to the originality of American inventors. Probably Prof. Joseph Henry will never receive the credit due to him for his part in opening the way to a commercial use of electricity. Yet there is no system of telephony or telegraphy that can dispense with the simple magnetic attractions and repulsions which he employed in the Academy at Albany for the transmission of signals. It may be noticed by the exacting reader that Mr. Gray fails to give the dates of achievements by such Americans as House, Phelps, Gray, and Edison, while more scrupulous to do so in the case of foreign inventors, and in this way priority is often concealed in respect to the work of some of our ingenious countrymen.

Dr. Flint writes with historic acumen on Theism, which from that stand-point he must and does rest not on intuitive affirmations, but on the development of the enlightened mind. As a natural religion Theism is the product of ages of culture, diverse both geographically and ethnically, and hence it has its proper supremacy as the highest flight of the religious mind,—a kind of definition which does no violence to any genuine theory of inspiration, since the term inspiration implies the stimulation of the human understanding and heart. Of Thackeray, Walter H. Pollock says nothing new, as in fact there is little new to be said. He makes no reference to the Scribner papers recently published in the United States, which, however interesting to lovers of a refined gossip, really contributed nothing to the world's conceptions of the greatest-hearted of English satirists. Thackeray does not lend himself well to biography so far as incident goes, and yet he is one of the distinctest of personalities in literature, for he is in his books, and they are he.

Saintsbury writes an unusually good and fair article upon Thiers, which is creditable, since Thiers committed the unpardonable sin in English eyes of throwing overboard, at the first opportunity, the Cobden Free Trade treaty which Napoleon III. thrust upon French manufacturers by threats of government

prosecutions in cases of remonstrance. We have had curious accounts of Thiers's energetic and gesticulating interviews with Bismarck when trying to negotiate the terrible Germans out of France; but Saintsbury thinks the historian's excitability, vehemence of manner, and egotistic self-assertion, served France admirably and at a time when eccentric self-reliance was greatly needed.

In American matters the new volume of the *Britannica* is especially full, for it contains an article of one hundred pages on the United States. The English editor has had the good sense to have this subject written up by Americans, and the work is altogether well done, though of unequal merit. Seventy pages have been allotted to Alexander Johnston, of Princeton, for the history of this nation. Two-thirds of the remaining space is occupied by Prof. J. D. Whitney, of Yale, for the physical features of the country, and the rest to General F. A. Walker, of Boston, for a most admirable and exact analysis of our statistics. Mr. Whitney's share in the work, as might be expected, is conscientiously accurate, but it appears to have been finished two years ago. In several instances the Government Reports of our mineral resources for 1887 have been published for several months, and could have been included in the tables of this volume, as they will be in the American reprint. Mr. Whitney's point of view is chiefly industrial; the geology is considered with reference to mineral wealth, the vegetation is largely restricted to marketable timber and produce, and the native fauna is omitted altogether. Some of the omissions are merely local, the subject matter, especially in regard to aboriginal ethnography, being amply treated in other volumes. But the palæontology of the United States as disclosed by the Government surveys is in many things so unique that it ought to have definite space given to it. Our American works of reference are very bare on this subject, and it would have been a great service to place the principal facts on the library shelves of readers of the *Britannica*.

In correspondence with the general character of the *Britannica*, Professor Johnston has chosen to write American history in a philosophical spirit. For him chronology simply gives the channels in which the stream flows, and he wishes to trace the legitimate connection of the United States now with the first charter granted in 1606 to Virginia. Such a course will expose his work to considerable criticism from those who want ample facts upon which to construct their own opinions, and from those who will dissent from the influence he attributes to the New England municipal system and to other generative causes. It is said that Professor Johnston is a rapid worker, and this article gives evidences of it in occasional obscurities and a few inaccuracies. For example Harvard College was founded in 1638 and not in 1636; the University of Pennsylvania was not established in 1754, but in 1755, and chartered 24 years later; the first vessel built in America by Europeans was not that of Adrien Block, in 1614, at New Amsterdam, but the "Virginia of Sagadahock" in 1607, by the Popham colonists at the mouth of the Kennebec river. It is a mistake, too, to say that Charles Townshend became the leader of the Grafton ministry; he was in Chatham's cabinet with Grafton. And when the old prime-minister was broken down, Townshend succeeded in inducing his colleagues to consent to taxation of the colonists; and it is rather memorable that the offensive scheme of putting America to tribute arose in the ministry of the great Pitt, who had been so firm and sagacious a friend of the colonies. When Grafton became prime-minister Townshend was dead.

Advantage has been taken of this article on the United States to make amends for past deficiencies in American biographies. Many of the prominent members of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, of the distinguished naval and military officers in the wars of 1812 and of Secession, with several prominent statesmen, including the three recently deceased ex-presidents, have biographies attached as notes to the historical text or as addenda at the end. It is a curious thing for an American biographer to fail in noticing the fact that U. S. Grant was commissioned General of the army on July 25th, 1865. It is a rank never held by any man before him, and only by Sherman after him, and it is not the least of his distinguished honors.

Besides these biographies there are in their natural place appreciative and very discerning notices of Count Rumford, Thoreau, George Ticknor, Tilden, and Tyler. Rossetti writes of Titian, the superb colorist, with warm enthusiasm, and J. M. W. Turner receives as warm admiration from George Reid as from his older biographers, Thornbury and Hamerton. It is out of the question to carry this notice further and do any kind of justice to this invaluable volume. It is fully up to the standard of the preceding numbers in the series, and exceeds many of them in the diversity of subjects which it takes up. The few blemishes which have been noted in this article we shall look to see removed from the edition which issues from the American press.

D. O. K.

REVIEWS.

MARTIN LUTHER, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By F. H. Hedge, author of "Hours with the German Classics," etc. Pp. 326. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

METRICAL TRANSLATIONS AND POEMS. By Frederic H. Hedge and Annis Lee Wister. Pp. 125. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS volume of essays from the pen of the veteran Dr. Hedge, unlike the two which preceded it, has no other unity than that which comes from a common authorship. Three of the essays are biographical, on Luther, Zinzendorf, and Channing. The paper on Luther was written for *The Atlantic Monthly* on the fourth centenary of the Reformer's birth. It presents little or nothing that is new to the special student of the subject, being the work of a man who knows Luther as one chapter in the history of the Church, and one in the history of German literature. But it is a good summary of the leading points, and abounds in strong, clear statements. We once more protest that Luther did not repeat Habbakuk on the *Scala Santa* in Rome, and is not known to have climbed it at all.

We are less satisfied with the paper on Zinzendorf. It begins by ascribing to the Moravians five hymns from Dr. Greenwood's hymnal, of which, at least, three are not such. Two are by Paul Gerhardt, who died long before Zinzendorf was born. A third is an adaptation from Gerhardt, by Tersteegen, who also did not belong to the *Unitas Fratrum*. And at various points in the essay we get the impression that Dr. Hedge has not his facts well in hand. He says that the Count spent "the better part of two years" in America. He was less than fourteen months in America, and he did not found Bethlehem, as Dr. Hedge seems to say, but gave it its present name. His relation to the German religious bodies in our State is not rightly conceived or stated, and nothing is said of the seven synods of "Church of God in the Spirit" which he convoked in the interests of Christian union, at the instance of Henry Antes. His hymns number 768 in Knapp's edition, which is before us as we write.

In the tribute to Channing, Dr. Hedge is on more familiar ground. He pays a fitting tribute to that noble spirit, the Fenelon of American Liberalism. But we think he undervalues Channing as a philosopher. The account Miss Peabody gives in her "Reminiscences" of his relations to Coleridge is juster to this side of his character.

Two of the essays are historical, and deal with the transition from the classic to the Christian world, and with the feudal system. With the former we might place the paper on "Classic and Romantic," although it deals with modern literature mainly. In his picture of the overthrow of Paganism, Dr. Hedge falls in too much, we think, with the current disposition to dwell on the merits of the Hellenic civilization, and the faults of what superseded it. A passage from that most bilious of churchmen, Salvian of Marseilles, furnishes a very slight basis for the sweeping assertion that "no marked improvement in the morals of society" was the result of the transition. We are glad to see how much he rises above sectarian limitations in the discussion of the Arian controversy, declaring, with entire accuracy, that "the true meaning of the Nicean-Constantinopolitan Creed is something very different from the Trinitarianism justly repudiated by the Unitarian protest." Indeed the new theologians at Andover are the first among the children of the Puritans to take their stand with Athanasius in the matter.

Four of the essays, "Science and Faith," "Ethical Systems," "Personality," and "The Theism of Reason," deal with the current controversy as to the relations of science to faith. Dr. Hedge stands by theology on all the critical points. There are others on "Conservatism and Reform," on "The Steps of Beauty" and on "Ghost-Seeing." This last deals with the subject in a candid and even a believing spirit.

But Dr. Hedge's chief renown is not as a prose writer. There are myriads who never read a page of his prose who know him as the author of altogether the finest and most popular version of Luther's *Ein feste Burg*,—the 18th in chronological order of 81 English versions of that wonderful hymn. It first appeared in 1852 in Dr. Furness's "Gems of German Verse," and it has been accepted in more American hymn-books as the authentic version than has any other. It therefore is with a lively interest that we turn to this volume of translations and poems, of which more than half are from his pen. By far the greater part of the versions by Dr. Hedge are from Goethe, and that from Luther, represented here, is the only church hymn in the series. We find in all the same exact appreciation of the original text in both letter and spirit, and the same fine felicity in rendering it into English, as in the case of Luther's hymn. Especially have we been impressed with this in the translation of Goethe's "Harz Journey in Winter," a poem so full of subtle allusions, and so compact with

sense, as to give its German editors plenty of the work their souls love. We quote one passage:

"His wound who shall heal
To whom balm became poison?
Who out of love's fulness
Drank hatred of men.
First despised, then a despiser,
Devouring in secret
His own worth in
Unsatisfied selfhood.
Is there, Father of love,
A tone in thy psalter
That can speak to his ear?
Oh, comfort his heart!
Ope thou his clouded eye
To the thousand springs
That beside him in the desert
Gush for the thirsting."

Of the original poems the greater part are devotional hymns, one of which—a Passion Hymn—reads like an imitation of the Latin hymnology, if not a translation. We like best the one entitled "E Profundis"—

"Beneath thy hammer, Lord, I lie
With contrite spirit prone;
Oh, mould me till to self I die
And live to Thee alone.

"With frequent disappointments sore
And many a bitter pain,
Thou laborest at my being's core
Till I be formed again.

"Smite, Lord! Thine hammer's needful wound
My baffled hopes confess,
Thine anvil is the sense profound
Of mine own nothingness.

"Smite! till from all its idols free
And filled with love divine,
My heart shall know no good but Thee,
And have no will but Thine.

Mrs. Wister's range of choice is more general than Dr. Hedge's. She has nothing from Goethe or Schiller, but draws freely on Uhland, Chamisso, Kerner, von Lenan, Rückert, Geibel, W. Müller, and less known poets. Her versions are both fluent and forceful, showing an admirable mastery of English verse. Her translation of Chamisso's "The Giant's Plaything" has taken its place among the thoroughly naturalized poems of our literature. Less familiar but equally fine is that of Freiligrath's "April 1844," beginning—

"Yes Germany is Hamlet! Lo
Upon her ramparts every night,
There stalks in darkness, grim and slow,
Her buried Freedom's steel-clad sprite,
Beckons the warder standing there,
Accosts the shrinking doubter, saying:
'They've dropped fell poison in mine ear,
Draw thou the sword! no more delaying!'

"He listens, and his blood runs cold;
The horrid truth at length laid bare
Drives him to be the Avenger bold.—
But will he ever really dare?
He ponders, dreams, but at his need
No strengthening comes, but scruples haunting;
Aye for the prompt courageous deed
The prompt courageous soul is wanting."

And so on for seven more stanzas. It was one of a volume which cost its author four years of exile, and nearly sent him to America, on Longfellow's invitation. R. E. T.

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL, Comprising a Full Statement of its Aims, Methods, and Results. By C. M. Woodward, A. B., Ph. D. Pp. 336. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1887.

Dr. Woodward's position as head of the eminently successful St. Louis Manual Training School makes anything he has to say on the subject of interest and value. The work before us, as he himself points out in the preface, is not a logical whole, since it is principally made up of addresses dealing with various branches of the subject delivered upon different occasions. To take up the book according to the order of subjects presented we must begin with chapter XIV., in which the European schools are described. England, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, and Sweden all have excellent institutions. But, what is very surprising, Russia has in some respects the most admirable schools of all the European countries. In fact, it was a Russian, Victor Della-Vos, who, in 1868, devised and introduced into the Imperial Technical School at Moscow the method of tool instruction now almost universally employed. It was in the same year that the Worcester Free Institute, with a splendid endowment of \$175,000, commenced operations. The University of Illi-

nois, in 1870, Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, in 1871, and Washington University, of St. Louis, in 1872, established courses. But it was to the impetus given education by the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, and the acquaintance with foreign methods acquired there, that the rapid and splendid development of Manual Training in this country is directly traceable. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the North as well as in the South, such schools have grown, the result of either a wise public policy or a still wiser philanthropic and business instinct.

The average age for admission is fourteen, and the requirements, a knowledge of arithmetic, geography, composition, and reading. The course for the first year comprises Mathematics, (higher arithmetic and algebra); Science, (physical geography and botany); Latin or English, drawing, and work in the workshop. The second year substitutes Physics for the previous scientific course, and work in iron instead of wood; while the third year course adds History and Literature, or a Modern language, Geometry, and work in the Machine shop. The details of these courses, and the reasons therefor are fully stated. All the particulars of the instruction in wood, iron, and machinery, the methods to be employed, the tools to be used, with their cost, and the exercises to be set, are fully laid down. This programme, of course, is not carried out in all the schools, nor is its superiority over the systems in vogue in schools not on exactly the same plan as that at St. Louis school always evident.

The advantages resulting from manual training are not argued upon *a priori* grounds, but conclusively shown from statistics, and from the testimony of graduates of the schools. It has enabled them to work out of the ordinary line, has developed a brick-layer into an architect and a machinist into a designer. It increases the attendance at schools and is thus a benefit to other studies, and turns out an intelligent and conservative class of skilled workmen, who will add to the good citizenship of the community, and put an effective check on the socialistic tendencies of their imported fellow-laborers.

Dr. Woodward, like many others, is a little over-zealous in his claims on behalf of the kind of instruction which he has made his specialty. That the universal introduction of just this sort of manual training into the educational system would be expedient may be doubted. Some minds would be as much stimulated, and some hands would be better trained for their life-work by a kind of manual training for which the author finds no place in his book. Moreover the covert attack on our collegiate and especially our academic instruction is unnecessary. The two interests are not hostile. They should never be arrayed against each other. And like most of those who are now engaged in the work of manual training, the author overlooks one burning question. We have in every large city thousands of boys and young men of defective education, earning a precarious livelihood, yet capable of much self-improvement, and possessed of the power of vastly advancing the industrial welfare of the nation. The ordinary manual training schools, giving courses in the day-time, requiring a fairly good education, and presupposing to a considerable degree the power of abstraction, meets no requirement for them. To benefit this class—and who can say how large it is?—our educators must descend a little. They must be willing to do, what they all now exclaim against, to establish night courses embodying instruction in the handling of tools, supplemented by the thorough *teaching of a trade*. They must establish schools which will be to the higher class schools, what the night school is to the High School, the University Extension movement to Oxford and Cambridge. Such a policy would show as clear an indication of the recognition of our present needs—as does the patient, able, and noble work of Dr. Woodward and his colleagues exhibit a rare insight into the future political, social, and economic requirements of our country.

C. A.

BALLADES AND RONDEAUS, CHANTS ROYAL, SESTINAS, VILLANELLE, ETC. Selected, with Chapter on the Various Forms, by Gleeson White. \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888.

No longer "In sober gray demurely dressed," but in a dainty bravery of blue and gold, which suggests the almost military precision of its contents, is the American edition of Mr. Gleeson White's "Ballades and Rondeaus." Whatever may be one's individual opinion as to these little poems,—for many of them are poems in the truest sense of the word,—there can be no question as to the pleasure which may be obtained by giving one's self up to their artless artificiality. The *Ballades* of Lang, Henley, and followers, English and American; the *rondeaux* of Dobson, Gosse, and their many imitators; the *triolet*, *roundels*, and *villanelles* of Ashby-Sterry, Swinburne, and Dobson, with the clever burlesques by Henley, Bunner, and others, lose little of their charm in re-reading; but, like the chalked and bespangled illusions of the pantomime or the circus, continue to please even when their shallowness has become obvious. Not that they are all shallow, for there

is sincere feeling and deep thought in the verses in strict form of many of the poets herein represented, notably in those of Swinburne, Tomson, Dobson, Gosse, and the authors of the *chants royal*.

Besides the poetical selections which constitute the greater part of its contents, the little volume contains a graceful and scholarly introductory essay by the editor, in which he gives interesting historical data relating to the origin and growth of the art of versification in strict form, and proves himself familiar with the work of all of its most noteworthy exponents. From Villon to Lang and Henley is a long step in time—and we might add, in morals—but in the perfection of their art they are as those three jolly comrades in—it must be—Beranger's song, swagging arm in arm down this narrow and, to one unused to its difficulties, more or less stony street in literature.

Though it is not likely, now that Mr. Andrew Lang in England, and Mr. Stedman in this country have cried out against their further production, that a great many more poems in the old French forms will be written in our day, it seems safe to predict that at least some of them will hold their own, and, like the sonnet, appear from time to time bearing some exquisitely graven gem of thought, some perfect pearl of feeling, some mystic opal of fantasy, half jest, half earnest, with which to delight—now that we have a hand-book of education—our newly cultivated tastes in this direction.

C. H. L.

JOYCE. A NOVEL. By Mrs. Oliphant. Pp. 191. New York: Harper and Brothers.

Since the New Year began, this laborious Scotchwoman has published an admirable book on the history of Venice, a novel by herself, and another in which she and Mr. T. B. Aldrich collaborated. In "The Second Son," which already has been reviewed in our columns, we venture the guess that she wrote the odd-numbered chapters and Mr. Aldrich the others. The latter contain French phrases and bits of rather careless English, both of which Mrs. Oliphant shuns. And they are not marked by her striving to get the very inmost view of every situation by force of womanly sympathy.

"Joyce" opens with Mrs. Oliphant's favorite situation: a helpless man mated to a capable and clever woman. At first it seemed as if this was to be the burden of the story, and that the antithesis of Col. Hayward and his Elizabeth was to go on in that strain to the end. But this is crossed by another of Mrs. Oliphant's favorite contrasts, the antithesis of a healthy and unspoiled character to the conventionalities and heart-burnings of what is called "society." The heroine, who is discovered to be the lost daughter of Col. Hayward, is carried off from her place as a Scottish school-teacher to a suburban town on the Thames, but only to become so tortured and entangled in a world for which she was not trained as to have no resource left but to run away and hide herself, as her mother, the Colonel's first wife, had done. And the utter helplessness of Mrs. Hayward and sundry other capable women to understand Joyce or make her situation tolerable, compensates the male reader for humiliating situations, in which his sex get no glory, in her previous stories.

The plot has the merit of some originality, but not of a high probability. That in these days of telegraphs and of newspapers two such runaways as the story implies are possible, and that in the little space of the British Islands, we must decline to believe. And the utter helplessness of everybody, when their helplessness is necessary to the development of the plot, is too great a strain on our credulity. But these defects are made up to us by the variety in life and character. Rich as this Scotch Presbyterian woman's novels have been in well defined Anglican clergymen, she has managed to give us a new one in Canon Jenkinson, and two new clergywomen in the Canon's wife and mischievous Mrs. Sitwell. But best of all are Joyce herself and her adoptive father and mother in Scotland.

ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. First Steps with American and British Authors. By Albert F. Blaisdell, A. M., author of "The Study of the English Classics," etc. Pp. v. and 345. Boston: Lee and Shepard.

The death of Matthew Arnold reminds us, among many other things, of his contention that the educational influence of literature is unduly depreciated in this age of the exaltation of scientific study. Partly this has been due to the superior excellence of the scientific text-books, in which pains was taken to impart attractiveness and interest to studies in which children are far less at home than in good literature. For this reason he edited for the use of English schools the last twenty-six chapters of Isaiah, as constituting a noble literary whole, whose form and contents were alike worthy of detailed study. Of late years the text-books for the study of English literature in schools have become both

abundant and good. Their chief fault has been that they treat literature from a philological rather than an artistic point of view, being mislead in this respect by the character of the text-books for the study of other modern languages in English and American schools. From this mistake the text-book before us is free. It does not ignore philology, but it carefully subordinates it to the literary treatment of the selections. It takes a few of these in detail at the opening of the book, showing teacher show to go about the work with their classes. To the later selections it prefixes careful and not dry accounts of their authors, and their portraits, with the purpose of awakening an interest in them before proceeding to their writings. Altogether the work seems to be admirably suited to bring its students into direct contact with many of the best models of good prose and verse.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE issues of books intended for the religious instruction of children and young people, by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (Philadelphia, 1334 Chestnut St.), are selected with excellent judgment and include, from time to time, many which unite an interesting theme with literary merit. Among recent issues is one called "A Single Strand," by Anna S. Reed, in which a year's experience at the famous Mount Holyoke Seminary is made the basis of the narrative, and gives interesting suggestions of the methods of that institution, with a free dash of good character sketching and no little humor. Another, "Lenchen's Brother," gives the translation, by Mary E. Ireland, of two simple and touching German stories, by Gustave Nieritz; and a third volume, "Early Western Life," by Mrs. J. B. Rideout, relates the experience of a family of workers settling in a Kansas "dug-out," and patiently bettering their circumstances. The style is very simple and natural, and the book has all the effect of a sound realism. Any of these books will interest young people of natural taste.

The second issue in the new "Author's Edition" of George Meredith's works, (Boston: Roberts Brothers), has just been sent out,—"Sandra Belloni, originally Emilia in England." This novel was noticed in THE AMERICAN of November 6, 1886; it ranks among the best of Mr. Meredith's works, though the movement of the story is at times rather tedious, and the character study somewhat labored.

Dr. Strack has rendered Jewish science a service by his careful edition of the Mishna Yoma "the day of atonement." ("Yoma, der mischnatraktat 'Versöhnungstag' herausgegeben und erklärt," von Hermann L. Strack, Berlin, H. Reuther, 1888.) The text is carefully edited, with excellent textual and exegetical notes and the vowel points are added. A vocabulary containing the words which occur in the tract is appended. The pamphlet appears as No. 3 of the publications of the Institutum Judaicum of Berlin. A similar publication of the tract Aboda Zora is promised shortly. Such publications will do more to advance the study of the Talmud than a host of articles showing the necessity to the philologist and theologian of Talmudic learning.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have begun the issue of their "Summer Reading Library," the first number, that for May 5th, being Mr. Crawford's "Marzio's Crucifix." The price of each issue is fifty cents, and of a quarterly subscription, \$6.50. The paper and type in the opening number are both excellent, and the cover is like that of Macmillan's Magazine, an agreeable tint of salmon. The next numbers announced include "Isma's Children," by the author of "Hogan, M. P.," Mr. Shorthouse's volume of short stories, Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs," and others of acknowledged rank.

The great success of General Wallace's "Ben Hur" naturally leads to other ventures in the same direction—one in which people who view novels doubtfully may accept them without doing violence to their conscience, seeing that the new books are both historical and religious. "The Spell of Ashtaroth," by Duffield Osborne, (Charles Scribner's Sons), is one of the best specimens of this original and striking type of fiction. The scene is laid in the time of the Hebrew invasion of Canaan under Joshua, and the romantic motive which is made to contrast with the data supplied by Scripture is the love of a young Hebrew soldier for a Chaldean princess. Various biblical characters are introduced with effect, and the scheme while in a way audacious is yet approached with reverence. The style, with its confessed point borne in mind, is good, and we have no doubt of the book finding many admirers.

"Too Curious," by Edward T. Goodman, (J. B. Lippincott Co.), narrates the experiences of a young man who had conferred on him the ability of reading the future, the intent being to show that ignorance of what an hour may bring forth, though we so often rail against the bondage, is really one of the most important factors in human happiness. The hero of "Too Curious" speedily

finds himself immeshed in a web of desperate circumstances for which he would barter every worldly advantage to be set free. The book is clever in conception and worked out with no little spirit.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. publish in a single attractive volume in their American Novel Series a new edition of two stories by Captain Charles King,—"The Deserter" and "From the Ranks." These novelettes are good examples of the vivacious and graceful style of Captain King, a writer who steadily increases in popularity both at home and abroad.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE next of the American Commonwealth Series of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will be "Missouri," by Lucien Carr.

The publication of *Paiva Lehtis*, a daily paper in the Finnish language, was begun on May 1st, by John Ekman at Ashtabula, Ohio. It is the first paper of the kind in America.

Kraszewski's heirs are reported to have sold all his manuscripts to a firm of publishers at Warsaw. Amongst them are several works which Kraszewski began or completed during his imprisonment at Königsberg.

D. C. Heath & Co. have about ready the second volume of their Nature Readers, a scheme to which we have already made some reference. This is a series of Primary Readers on an entirely new plan, designed for schools and families. They explain in clear and simple style, without technical language, the anatomy and life-history of many common animals. The First Reader treats of crabs, wasps, spiders, bees, etc. The Second Reader treats of ants, flies, star-fish; while the Third (to be ready in July) will introduce plant life, butterflies, and birds.

Frederick A. Stokes and Bro. will publish immediately "The Age of Cleveland." It is stated to be "compiled largely from contemporary journals and other original sources, and edited for the benefit of posterity," by H. F. Ralphdon.

Mrs. Stowe denies a statement extensively circulated that the material for a biography of herself has been placed in the hands of Mrs. Florine Thayer McCray. In a letter in the Hartford *Evening Post* the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" says: "Permit me to say that all reports with regard to any authorized edition of my life are without foundation. I have placed all the letters and documents for this purpose in the hands of my son, and neither he nor I have authorized any one to circulate such reports as have appeared of late in various papers." The Rev. Chas. E. Stowe has been at work for several years in arranging and classifying documents for the book. The plates belonging to Mrs. Stowe, including rare memorials presented to her, are kept in the vaults of a brokerage firm. Apart from the exhibition of these plates to Mrs. McCray, which is to be described in the work concerning Mrs. Stowe now in process, the family have nothing to do with that lady's book.

The new Free Trade Reform Club of New York, organized a few months since for the especial purpose of promoting "tariff reform" on the lines of the President's message, announces a prize of \$250 for the best practical paper on the subject, printed in any newspaper in the United States before September 1st, and an additional award of \$100 to the paper printing the article.

The annual report of the Boston Public Library shows a falling off since 1877, when high water mark was reached of 249,398 books loaned. The figures are 934,593 as against 685,195. Some concerned Bostonians are trying to explain this state of things.

"The Aryan Race; Its Origin and its Achievements," is the title of a new book by Charles Morris, soon to be published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

The *Popular Science Monthly* will shortly publish a paper by Dr. George Harley on "The Effects of Moderate Drinking," in which the author records the effect upon liver, kidneys, heart, and brain, of taking "nips."

Lafayette Place, near the Astor Library, New York, has of late years grown into a very considerable centre of book publishing. Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert is the latest house to make its headquarters there. It was formerly, and for many years, located in Park Place.

W. S. Gottsberger will shortly publish "Poems," by Rose Terry Cooke, and "From Lands of Exile," from the French of Pierre Loti, by Clara Bell.

The widow of Arthur Hugh Clough has edited his "Prose Remains," which, with selections from his letters and a memoir will be brought out by Macmillan.

The hereditary Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen, is said to have made a modern Greek translation of Schiller's tragedy

"Fiesco," which will be published at Athens. The choice is a curious one. The poet's "Braut von Messina" would, on account of the introduction of the chorus and other ancient classical features, have been more suitable for translation into modern Greek.

Count Alexander Fancher de Careil, the former ambassador of France at Vienna, has written a work on the philosophy of Hegel and Schopenhauer which has already been translated into German.

Mrs. Walford, author of some clever novels, such as "Cousins" and "Mr. Smith," has a new story ready called "A Mere Child." It will be published by Henry Holt.

John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People" has been translated into French by M. Auguste Monod, and will be published by Plou & Nourrit, Paris. M. Gabriel Monod, editor of the *Revue Historique* has written an Introduction to it.

A new edition, in five volumes, of the novels of Jane Austen is announced by F. A. Stokes & Brother.

Thomas Whittaker announces "The Names of God in Holy Scripture," by Andrew Jukes.

"It is understood," says the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that if the American Copyright bill should become law our publishers will send to America the manuscripts of well known authors whose books are certain to command a sale on both sides of the Atlantic, and will receive back the stereo moulds. In this way the loss to the English printing business will be minimized. Of course books by unknown writers which attain unexpected popularity will have to be printed twice."

R. Oppenheim, of Berlin, announces the publication of an "Autobiography" of Heinrich Heine, edited by his biographer, Gustav Karpeles. It appears that the autobiography will be simply a compilation from the prose writings, poems, letters, conversations, and some hitherto unpublished papers of the poet, out of which his biographer has pieced together a chronological "self-description" of Heine.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, upon whose devotion to the sport of rowing we recently made some remarks, has set out on a canoeing trip through the Great Dismal Swamp.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been lecturing at Portland, Oregon, with success.

Another attempt at dramatizing the vast and unwieldy subject of the "Nibelungenlied" has recently been made by Prof. G. Siegert, of Munich, who has divided it into two parts. The first, entitled "Siegfried's Tod," contains five, and the second, called "Kriemhild's Rache," has two acts only. The former piece has been accepted for performance at the Hoftheater of the Bavarian capital.

Lady Brassey's "Last Journals" will be published before a great while by Messrs. Longmans.

A new novel by the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland" is announced by D. Appleton & Co.

There is a report that there has been found in the Goethe archives at Weimar a hitherto unknown sketch of the second part of "Faust," which is quite unlike the published version.

A syndicate, including several Georgia capitalists, has secured the exclusive right for the Southern States of the Thompkins process for reducing vegetable fibres to paper stock, with the intention of establishing mills in all the cotton States and applying the process to the reduction to paper of cotton stalks and seed hulls, now practically worthless. The promoters of the enterprise claim that they can make good newspaper at two cents per pound, and consequently the establishing of their mills will be as important an event in the economical history of the South as the establishing of cottonseed-oil mills.

Messrs. Lee and Shepard have in press and will publish soon, a book of interest, entitled "Dissolving Views in the History of Judaism," by Rabbi Solomon Schindler, of the temple Adath Israel, in Boston. The author is distinguished for his erudition, and this book consists of a series of lectures delivered at the Temple Adath Israel, the past season. The lectures are very learned, and are an application of the law of evolution to the history of Judaism.

Harper & Bros. have in press a new work by Kirk Monroe called "Dory Mates, or Life on the Fishing Banks." Mr. Monroe seems to be having his innings, for we observe that still another book by him is about to make its appearance,—"The Golden Days of '49,"—a tale of the California diggings, which is in preparation by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Ruskin has been obliged, according to his publisher, to modify his views on the methods of the sale of his books. For long he insisted that they should be sold solely by Mr. Allen, of

Orpington, but now he allows other booksellers to put them on sale and get 10 per cent. on each copy though, contrary to usual custom, they are not furnished thirteen copies to the dozen. Mr. Ruskin has written sixty-four works and shown such talent as a business man as well as author, that his publisher now remits him about \$20,000 a year.

Miss Agatha Frances Ramsey, who is preparing a new translation of Herodotus, comes of a race of classical scholars. Her father took a "double first" at Oxford, her uncle occupied the Chair of Latin at Glasgow University, and her great-uncle was the author of Ramsay's "Roman Antiquities."

A new edition of Miss Douglas's "Lost in a Great City" is in press by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

D. C. Heath & Co. have in press, to be ready in May, a book of "Chemical Problems," by Drs. Grabfield and Burns, of the Massachusetts Institution of Technology. It comprises the principles of stoichiometry, with separate chapters upon atomic and molecular weight, determinations and specific gravity of gases, and upon the principles of thermo-chemistry and its application to inorganic chemistry.

The Worthington Company have in press for early publication "Shakespeare Portrayed by Himself," by Robert Waters, author of "Life of Cobbett."

Mr. Browning has to some considerable extent revised his earliest book, "Pauline," for the new edition of his works. Without changing the form or thought of the poem, he has removed several blemishes of expression, and strengthened occasional phrases. He has not yielded to the urgent solicitation of some members of the Browning Society, that he should prefix an "Argument" to his chief poems, after the manner of Spenser and Milton.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE tenth issue of that admirable quarterly, *The English Historical Review*, (London: Longmans, Green & Co.), of which Canon Creighton is editor, is distinguished, like its predecessors, for the evidences of thorough and careful work. There are four leading articles,—on the Campaign of Sedan, "Chatham, Francis, and Junius," the Plantation of Munster in Elizabeth's reign, and the Claim of the House of Orleans to Milan, the authors being respectively Mr. W. O'Connor Morris, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. R. Dunlop, and Miss A. M. F. Robinson. There are a variety of Notes and Documents, and nearly twenty reviews of books, by historical specialists, one of them being contributed by our townsman Mr. H. C. Lea. This *Review* deserves the solid attention of every one interested in real history: while its contents are to some degree localized and specialized, they are models of that exact and judicial method which now characterizes the best English work in the historical field.

The April number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* is No. 1 of Volume XII. The most important paper is a biographical and historical study of Sir William Keith, by Mr. Charles P. Keith, accompanying an excellent portrait of the governor. The view of his character and of his services to the colony, taken in the paper, is more favorable, and we are inclined to think more just, than that which has been common. Sir William, as Mrs. Keith fairly observes, was set to a most difficult task,—to please the Penns, who employed him; to please the colonists, who paid him; and to keep "smooth water" with the British Government. That was a task which might well try any man's abilities and tact.

The first issue of *American Notes and Queries*, whose publication by Messrs. W. S. and H. C. Walsh, we have heretofore announced, appeared on the 5th instant. It is of modest dimensions, as it should be, if it is to be financially successful, and the contents have as much interest as they might be expected to have in the beginning, before the public attention is drawn to the undertaking, and the flood of notes and queries is turned towards its conductors. The principal subject discussed is the saying that "Nine tailors make a man," and there are suggestions as the origin of Thackeray's "Little Billee" from an old Breton folk-song; the originality of "Though lost to sight, to memory dear"; the establishment of the *claque* in French theatres, etc. The plan of the offer of \$1,000 for the best answers to a series of 250 questions is given at length. The new periodical is to be issued weekly at \$3 per annum. (Philadelphia: 619 Walnut street.)

The eclectic weekly, *Public Opinion*, (Washington and New York), sends out an artotype, bearing the portraits of fifty well-known editors, representing all sections of the country from Boston to San Francisco. This is announced as the first of a series of groups to be published by *Public Opinion*, and as the portraits are good, and present the faces of many journalists of wide fame, it will doubtless be an effective means of directing attention to that periodical.

The *Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly*, of Chicago, has printed Prof. Thompson's lecture reviewing the career and work of Henry C. Carey, the second and concluding portion appearing in the number for May. The concluding sentences of the lecture are the suggestion and aspiration that upon the front of her great municipal building Philadelphia should place a memorial statue of Mr. Carey,—“a protector of the Commonwealth as genuine as any she ever sent to the battle-field, wearing, not the soldier's laurel, but the civic crown of oak leaves.”

The first number of the new quarterly, *The Journal of American Folk-Lore* is issued for April-June, for the American Folk-Lore Society, by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and coming from that house is of course a model of appropriateness in its mechanical execution. The contents include no less than seventeen numbers, the first being a prospectus of the Society, its officers, and rules, and the last a list of the membership. Among the papers which may be named as most prominent are those on “The Diffusion of Popular Tales,” by T. F. Crane; “Myths of Voodoo Worship and Child Sacrifice in Hayti,” by W. W. Newell; “The Counting-Out Rhymes of Children,” by H. Carrington Bolton; and several articles on the Folk-Lore of various Indian tribes, contributed by Dr. D. G. Brinton, W. M. Beauchamp, F. Boas, and J. Owen Dorsey. The new quarterly will undoubtedly have real interest for those interested in this field of study. The annual subscription is fixed at \$3; single numbers, \$1.00.

ART NOTES.

FRIENDS of the manual training classes, recently adopted as an adjunct of the public school system, have been much interested in the exhibition of work executed in these classes, held during the week in Horticultural Hall. The field covered is very wide and has been entered upon necessarily in a tentative way, the undertaking being largely experimental in character. The exhibition was consequently rather a miscellaneous one but was very large and very creditable. More than ten thousand examples of different classes of work were shown, all by beginners, and nearly all thoroughly good of their kind, as far as carried. Practical illustrations were given by several school sections from day to day of the methods of teaching and the proficiency of the pupils.

The fine arts were represented by examples of drawing, painting in oils and in water-colors, modeling in clay and in wax, designing for textile fabrics and other purposes, wood-carving, iron-forging, etc. In modeling especially there were some remarkable exhibits of artistic work by young children. It would seem as though their little hands must take naturally to the formation of designs and to the imitation of familiar objects with a readiness which instruction soon educates into facility.

At the Art Club the monthly reception for May has been the noticeable feature of the current week. Messrs. H. W. Poore and Fred. J. Waugh contributed the leading pictorial attraction, a hunting scene, the joint work of their skillful hands.

Mr. Poore has been especially fortunate this spring, having been accorded a distinguished place in the National Academy Exhibition, having received one of the most coveted prizes of the season, and been made an associate member of the Academy by a very flattering vote.

Mr. C. H. Shearer is engaged on a picture which promises to be his *chef d'œuvre*. It is an unusually large landscape, eight feet and a half by sixteen feet and a half in size, one of the largest without figures ever undertaken in America. A peculiarity of the picture is that the artist is painting it to satisfy himself. It is not often an artist can afford to do that in this country. Commonly he has to paint to satisfy other people, and he is accounted successful to the extent he contrives to accomplish this purpose. On this occasion Mr. Shearer has fortunately been enabled to devote himself to the realization of an ideal, without limitations from any outside influences. The painter who can give his time, talent, and labor to doing just what he wants to do, ought to be most happy in his work.

The canvas is, as noted, of extraordinary dimensions, but the subject is big enough to fill it. It is a mountain scene, showing the watershed-divide of an evidently wide area of country. A winding valley, leveled by upland meadows and traversed by a trout stream, stretches from the broken foreground far up into the rocky fastnesses that close the distant horizon where the sky is met by mighty peaks standing out bright in the sun or retreating within the shadows of gathering clouds. On the right, stony ridges reach back to the foot-hills of the mountains, while the left foreground and middle distance are occupied by a bold promontory, thickly set with grand old trees. In the middle foreground, the brook brawls down across a wall of rocks to a quiet pool, bordered with water-plants and grasses.

Mr. Shearer has been at work on this subject something over a year, not counting the time devoted to studies for it, and has it now fairly in hand, so that his design is clearly indicated. It is a grand work and if successfully carried out will make one of the marked pictures of our day. Finishing it, however, is a question of time,—of a year at least, and as the artist thinks possibly of two years,—his intention being to devote all the labor to it that its full development demands.

The Second Exhibition of the Pastel Society is now open in New York, and although the collection is small, representing only a few artists, it is receiving a good deal of attention. Mr. Blum is the principal contributor, one-half the catalogue being assigned to his work; the other notabilities are Mr. Chase, Mr. Twachtman, Mr. P. C. Jones, Mr. Wiles, Mr. Caffin, and Mr. Carr.

The exhibition has raised the question whether pastels should be called paintings or drawings. If painting is defined as the application of liquid color with a brush or other suitable implement, then pastels are not paintings. Pastel pictures are like a drawing with colored crayons and it would therefore seem to be more strictly in accordance with fact to speak of them as drawings than as paintings.

The First Annual Exhibition of American Oil Paintings at the Art Institute, in Chicago, will be opened May 26. Contributions will be received up to May 15th. If accepted, the expenses of transportation will be borne by the Institute. A prize of \$300 will be awarded to the best picture painted by an American in this country, and a prize of \$250 to the best picture by an American either at home or abroad.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company, of this State, which has been formed for the purpose of introducing the invention of Welsbach to local users, has opened an office at 122 South Eleventh street for the exhibition of its burners. The object as yet is only to complete the subscriptions to its capital stock preparatory to commencing manufacturing on a large scale, hence the invention is not as yet in the market. The exhibition of the qualities of the new light consists of a series of apartments open on one side, and lighted respectively by the Welsbach Incandescent, the Edison Incandescent (electric), and ordinary gas burners. The Welsbach gives by far the whitest light of all, but in point of agreeableness the electric incandescent would probably be preferred by most persons. The main point about the Welsbach, however, is its cheapness. It is claimed that a burner consuming one-half the quantity of gas used by the ordinary burner will give a light fully equal to it in candle-power. This claim has just been substantiated, after examination, by Dr. Charles M. Cresson, the well-known analytical chemist, who made a test of its properties in his own laboratory at the request of President Tatham, of the Franklin Institute. He found the candle-power produced per foot of gas consumed per hour to be: ordinary argand burner, 3.68; small Welsbach burner, 7.60; large Welsbach, 10.28; thus showing the small to be more than twice, and the large nearly three times as efficient as gas.

The principle of the Welsbach light is the rendering of what is known as the “mantle” incandescent by a jet of gas burned in a Bunsen burner. The Bunsen burner produces perfect combustion of the gas, but gives great heat and little light. By utilizing this heat to render incandescent a “mantle” surrounding the flame, it is converted into light. This mantle is made of some textile substance saturated with certain substances,—just what ones is not known to the public,—and the textile base is then burned away, leaving an apparently woven fabric of incombustible materials, whose incandescence produces the light.

The Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture has sent out a circular of information to wood consumers on the various points connected with the durability of timber, which contains some interesting matter. The cause of decay in wood is declared to be fermentation of the sap, induced probably by the growth of either bacteria or fungi. These organisms need for their development warmth and moisture, hence to prevent their growth the sap in the wood must be dried out, and moisture prevented from entering again. Timber placed entirely under water or deep in soil will practically not decay, nor is it liable to rot, when kept absolutely dry, away from the influence of humid atmosphere. If wood is used in contact with the ground, decay proceeds the more rapidly the looser, moister, and warmer the soil, and especially the greater the liability of change from wet to dry. The most durable timber is that cut from trees that have attained maturity, but are not very old. Maturity may be reached, according to circumstances, by the same species, when the diameter is only a few inches or when it is as many feet. The small tree on arid soil or overtopped by others from its birth, may be as old and older than

a tree of greater dimensions growing under more favorable conditions. Of two pieces of the same kind the heavier is the more durable, although absolute weight of two different kinds of timber does not determine their relative durability. Heart-wood, as a rule, can resist deterioration longer than sap-wood, because it contains less sap; but, when the sap-wood is well seasoned and heavier, this difference disappears. Of the preventives of decay coal-tar mixed with oil and applied hot, and oil paints, are valuable. But it is particularly emphasized that any kind of coating applied when the wood is green accelerates decay.

According to *Fire and Water*, Fire Marshal Whitcomb, of Boston, has been recently experimenting with rats and matches, shut up together in a cage, in order to ascertain whether they were likely to cause fires or not. In the absence of other known cause, frequent fires have been ascribed to their agency, while at the same time many underwriters affected to scoff at the idea. The question may now, however, be considered as settled. The very first night that Marshal Whitcomb's rats were left alone with the matches, four fires were caused, and not a day passed while the experiment was being tried that fires were not caused in this way. The rats were well fed, but they seemed to find something in the phosphorus that they liked. It was noticed that only the phosphorus ends were gnawed, and in nearly every instance the matches were dragged away from the spot where they had been laid.

A plan for supplying Paris with water from Lake Neufchatel is under consideration by the municipality. It would involve the construction of an aqueduct somewhat over three hundred miles in length, and at an estimated cost of sixty million dollars. A similar plan was presented to the city some time ago, but proposing to use Lake Genoe as a source of supply. The estimated cost was much greater than in this instance, amounting to about one hundred million dollars, and the project was unfavorably received. The engineer who is trying to secure the adoption of the present plan is a Swiss named Ritter. He proposes to draw the water from the lake by a submarine outlet, tunnel the Jura Mountains, and bring the water to Paris with an elevation of 394 feet. The water-power to be derived from such a head in the city pipes is one of the prominent points he makes in favor of his scheme.

A new process which is expected to prove of great importance in the production of sulphur is the manufacture of that chemical from the alkali waste produced by what is known as the Leblanc process in use in the soda industry. The inventor is Mr. Chance, of the large chemical manufacturing firm of Chance Bros., Birmingham, England. Hitherto alkali waste, obtained from what is called the Leblanc process, had been thrown away, and frequently it accumulated in small mountains round manufactories, emitting the offensive smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. The quantity of sulphur thus thrown away was estimated by Mr. Chance at 100,000 tons per annum, and not only was this wasted, but it led to the pollution of air and water. The new system may be summarised as follows: Carbonic acid from the limekiln passes through the waste. The sulphuretted hydrogen is thus expelled, and the waste becomes innocuous carbonate of lime, which can be used in making carbonate of soda. This same sulphuretted hydrogen may either be used directly in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, or may be mixed with just enough air to oxidise the hydrogen, and then carried to the kiln, where the sulphur is obtained in a state of perfect purity. One result of the new discovery, it is said, is likely to be the great diminution of the import trade in sulphur from Sicily, now the chief source of supply.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE FLOWER-GIRLS OF MARSEILLES. By Emile Zola. Pp. 254. Paper. \$0.75. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.
- JOHN WARD, PREACHER. By Margaret Deland. Pp. 473. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- FOURTEEN SONNETS. By Warren Holden. Philadelphia: Press of J. B. Lippincott Co.
- THE EARLY LIFE OF SAMUEL ROGERS. By P. W. Cloyd. Pp. 405. \$——. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- THE LIFE OF DR. ANANDABAI JOSHEE. By Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall. Pp. 187. \$——. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- NEGRO MYTHS FROM THE GEORGIA COAST, Told in the Vernacular. By Chas. C. Jones, Jr., LL. D. Pp. 171. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- POEMS BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D. Selected by V. D. S. and C. F. Pp. 207. \$——. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
- THE PURITAN AGE AND RULE IN THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY, 1629-1695. By George E. Ellis. Pp. 576. \$3.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- FROM CAVE TO PALACE; OR, THE ANOINTED SHEPHERD. By the Rev. Edwin McMinn. Pp. 352. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

THREE CRUISES OF THE STEAMER "BLAKE," In the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and Along the Atlantic Coast. (A contribution to American Thalassography). By Alexander Agassiz. Two Volumes. Pp. 314:220. \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES. (Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science. Volume VI.) Pp. 540. Baltimore: N. Murray.

LIFE, JOURNALS, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, LL. D. By his Grandchildren, William Parker Cutler and Julia Perkins Cutler. Two Volumes. Pp. 524:495. \$5.00. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

THE DESERTER FROM THE RANKS. By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. (American Novel Series.) Pp. 324. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

TOO CURIOUS. A Novel. By Edward J. Goodman. (Select Novel Series.) Pp. 406. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

MARZIO'S CRUCIFIX. By F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan's Summer Reading Library.) Pp. 250. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

DRIFT.

GENERAL BOULANGER has the Paris radicals and the students against him; so had Louis Napoleon thirty-seven years ago. The General again took occasion last Friday to publicly and solemnly disclaim any thought of a dictatorship; Louis Napoleon swore fidelity to the republic. The General says that the present chamber of deputies does not represent the sentiments and wishes of the French people; that is precisely what Louis Napoleon said of the national assembly in 1851. The General exalts universal suffrage; so did Louis Napoleon. He poses as the champion of the French people and their coming deliverer from the rule of blunderers and incompetents; that was Louis Napoleon's pretension, too. It was announced that a fortnight hence General Boulanger will make a tour into the north of France. This promises interesting incidents.—*Hartford Courant*.

The order of the Indian Bureau regarding the use of the vernacular in Indian schools has been promulgated in so many different forms and subjected to such a variety of interpretations, that it is interesting to know what the final form is. A document just printed at the Government Printing Office, for the instruction of Indian Agents, contains the order in these terms:

1. No text-books in the vernacular will be allowed in any school where children are placed under contract, or where the Government contributes, in any manner whatever, to the support of the school; no oral instruction in the vernacular will be allowed at such schools. The entire curriculum must be in the English language.
2. The vernacular may be used in missionary schools, only for oral instruction in morals and religion, where it is deemed to be an auxiliary to the English language in conveying such instruction; and only native Indian teachers will be permitted to otherwise teach in any Indian vernacular; and these native teachers will only be allowed so to teach in schools not supported in whole or in part by the Government, and at remote points, where there are no Government or contract schools where the English language is taught. These native teachers are only allowed to teach in the vernacular with a view of reaching those Indians who cannot have the advantages of instruction in English, and such instruction must give way to the English-teaching schools as soon as they are established where the Indians can have access to them.
3. A limited theological class of Indian young men may be trained in the vernacular at any purely missionary school, supported exclusively by missionary societies, the object being to prepare them for the ministry, whose subsequent work shall be confined to preaching, unless they are employed as teachers in remote settlements, where English schools are inaccessible.
4. These rules are not intended to prevent the possession or use by any Indian of the Bible published in the vernacular, but such possession or use shall not interfere with the teaching of the English language to the extent and in the manner herein before directed.

Concerning the case of Atlanta University, Mr. Whittier has thus written to a friend of that institution:

"I heartily approve the refusal of the officers of the Atlanta University to yield to the demands of the State of Georgia, which required on their part the abandonment of the principle of equal rights and privileges irrespective of color, upon which the institution was founded, and a direct violation of the pledges made to those who have so generously contributed to its support. Whether the State of Georgia can afford to requite in this way the large liberality of the people of the North, who have built up this noble institution for the education of our colored youth, is a question for her to solve. But for the college itself there was no other course possible than the one it has taken. To yield to the unreasonable demand would be not only a breach of trust, but an insult to the 500 young men and women who are its students. By the liberty-loving people of the North there is but one thing to be done, and that speedily. The college must not suffer. If Georgia, to gratify an unchristian and undemocratic prejudice, refuses to help herself in the education of her colored youth, the people of other States must help her. A prompt, determined effort must be made to supply the deficiency in the income of the university."

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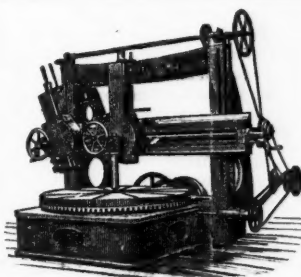
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